The People's Korea

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Seoul Told to Give Up "Two-Korea" Plot

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK said in his statement that the DPRK will reject all the attempts to maintain the status quo and that the south Koreans should not resort to crafty moves to create an atmosphere of "cross contact" and "cross recognition" aimed at fixing the division.

The statement was issued on Aug. 1 in connection with the fact that after the publication of Roh's July 7 statement, the south Koreans are talking about "mutual contacts between representatives of the north and the south", "cooperation in the international arena," "recognition of the entity of the north" and "termination of confrontation diplomacy."

In the statement the spokesman dismissed the clamour of "mutual contacts" and "cooperation" the south Koreans are raising in international arena as if it were a new "proposal" as a move to carry into practice Roh Tae Woo's July 7 special declaration. The spokesman stressed: This move of the south Koreans proceeds from a crafty scheme to cover up their isolation and splittist color with the Olympic Games at hand and create the impression that they are interested in dialogue for reunification and the improvement of north-south relations.

It is not helpful to the realisation of peaceful reunification and relaxation of tensions to give to the third party an impression that the north and the south are getting on in peace by having "contacts" abroad under the serious situation that the danger of a nuclear war has been created on the Korean Peninsula. The Korean people vehemently reject all the attempts to maintain the status quo while fighting shy of such fundamental matters as easing tensions and removing military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula as

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

DPRK Will Not Remain Onlooker to U.S. Mil. Provocation: Gen. Choe

Gen. Choe Gwang, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, denounced the United States and south Korea for reinforcing armed forces in south Korea, rendering the situation strained on the pretext of "safe staging of the Olympic Games."

He said, "Our people and People's Army soldiers and men will not remain an onlooker to this."

In his report made at a central meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (the Korean War) held in Pyongyang on July 26, Gen. Choe said that Olympics are sports games, not a war game at all.

Gen. Choe is an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

He said in his report:

The fact that they are stepping up arms buildup and keying up the tensions with clamours about "Olympic safety," shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to light the train of a war of aggression against our Republic.

We put forward many peace proposals and took the step on our own initiative of unilaterally reducing our armed forces by 100,000 men. However, the U.S. imperialists' and the south Korean puppet clique are working

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

N. Korea to Send 20 Students to Panmunjom

The DPRK has decided to add 7 students to its 13-member delegation to attend the planned north-south student talks at Panmunjom as south Korean students decided to send a 20-member delegation to an Aug. 15 meeting.

A spokesman for the north side's preparatory committee for north-south student talks announced on Aug. 5 that a student delegation of the north side for the planned Aug. 15 talks at Panmunjom would be composed of 20 students together with 20 observers from various walks of life.

That day students of Kim Il Sung University, Kim Hyong Jik University of Education and other universities in north Korea left Pyongyang and other places for Mt. Paekdu to stage a grand cross-country march linking Mt. Paekdu in the north and Mt. Halla in the south.

The grand march will begin from Aug. 8 to 14 according to an agreement of students in north and south Korea.

People from all walks of life in the DPRK, regarding the grand cross-country march as a great fete of the nation, warmly congratulated the students who were leaving for Mt. Paekdu at railway stations and along routes across the country.

Earlier on Aug. 1, the north side's preparatory committee to the north-south student talks held its fourth meeting in Pyongyang and adopted an appeal to the south Korean students. **(See the appeal on page 8)**

In the appeal, north Korean students expressed their hope that south Korean students will stage a grand-country march for reunification and come to Panmunjom on Aug. 15 for a historical meeting.

Pyongyang Urges U.S. Solons to Accept Talks Offer for Peace in Korea

The DPRK urged U.S. legislators to accept DPRK-U.S. parliamentarians' talks aimed at discussing what parliamentarians of the two countries can do to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The proposal was contained in a letter to U.S. Congress adopted by the SPA Standing Committee on July 20.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, said in its Aug. 1 editorial that it is entirely due to the United States that the truce has not yet turned into a durable peace.

Here is a gist of the Rodong Sinmun editorial:

The initiative of the SPA Standing Committee to hold DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks for discussion of the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement is a new important peace proposal to put an end to the unstable state of ceasefire lasting for 35 years and ensure a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, improve the DPRK-U.S. relations and open a phase for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of easing the tensions and removing the danger of war in our country can be solved only by replacing

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

SR-71s Intrude into DPRK's Airspace

The United States infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air above the territorial waters off Kosong on the East Coast of the DPRK and let it fly up to the air above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 10 hours 46 minutes to 10 hours 53 minutes on Aug. 2, conducting aerial espionage against the DPRK.

An "SR-71" spy plane intruded into the DPRK's airspace on July 31, too, reported the KCNA on Aug. 2.

The KCNA said: "We cannot but take a serious view of the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have massed large armed forces of aggression in and around the waters of south Korea and conducted aerial espionage in succession against the northern half of Korea when we recently put forward a proposal to adopt a joint declaration on non-aggression between the north and the south.

"The U.S. imperialists should stop at once all their military provocations including the aerial espionage intended to deliberately aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula."

Int'l Conf. against A & H Bombs Calls for N-Free Asia, Pacific

The International Conference of the Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was held in Tokyo on Aug. 1 and 2 and attended by 60 delegates from 25 countries and two international organizations.

The two-day International Conference of the Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin) closed on Aug. 2, by issuing an appeal to demand the elimination of sea-based INF and create a nuclear-free peace zone in the Asia-Pacific region.

The appeal adopted by the estimated 200 participants including overseas delegations said: "Our most urgent task is to achieve a nuclear-free Asia and Pacific, and to abolish all sea-based nuclear weapons."

The appeal called for an unconditional, verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and for a halt to all research and development of new weapons systems, including the U.S.'s SDI.

It further said that the need to put an immediate end to the nuclear fuel cycle was clearly demonstrated by the Chernobyl accident; thus, solidarity and joint action have never been more

(Continued on page 6)

Notice to the Reader

The People's Korea won't be published next week in observance of the national liberation day (Aug. 15). The No. 1,396 issue will be published on Aug. 27.

—Editor

40 Years' Course Traversed by DPRK (7)

1948~1988

(Continued from the previous issue)

President Kim Il Sung said about the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) of the DPRK as follows:

"The third Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent plan of economic construction to increase the nation's economic power and improve the people's living standards radically; it is a great goal to bring about a decisive turn in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism."

New Economic Targets

The ordinance on the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy was adopted at the Second Session of the Eighth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang in April last year.

If the plan is attained, the industrial production will increase 1.100 times by 1993 as against 1946. Therefore, the industrial production in 1946 would be achieved in only 7 hours in 1993.

The DPRK can carry out the ambitious economic plan because the preparations for the plan were made satisfactorily by the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

In the period of the second Seven-Year Plan, the gross industrial output value increased 2.2 times. This put the annual average growth rate of industrial production in the DPRK at 12.2 percent.

During the third Seven-Year Plan period, the industrial output will increase 1.9 times at an average annual rate of 10 percent, with the production of the means of production advancing 1.9 times and that of consumer goods 1.8 times.

And the agricultural output will soar 1.4 times in the period.

As a result, the nation's total social output value will rise 1.8 times and national income 1.7 times.

Let's see some characteristics of the third Seven-Year Plan.

First of all, the plan set the attainment of the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction as a strategic task.

Stress upon Improving People's Standard of Living

The 10 long-term objectives and the economic programme were made public at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1980 to envisage a magnificent vision for a completely victorious socialist society.

The 10 long-term objectives were partially adjusted in the new economic plan.

In consideration of slacking international demand for steel, steel production was adjusted to 10 million tons (15 million tons), or to a level enough to meet domestic demand. On the other hand, the DPRK raised to 22 million tons (20 million tons) the plan for cement output which directly related to the improvement of the people's living standard, nonferrous metals to over 1.7 million tons (1.5 million tons), chemical fertilizer to 7.2 million tons (7 million tons) and sea foods to 11 million tons (5 million tons). (The parenthesized figures are the 10 long-term objectives presented to the Sixth Congress of the WPK in 1980.)

It is said that these measures were appropriate in view of economic trend on the domestic scene as well as international trends.

It is the main purpose of the new plan to raise the people's living standard.

During the third Seven-Year Plan period efforts will be concentrated on developing agriculture and fishing as well as light industry.

Housing construction will also be energetically promoted in the period.

Especially, great efforts will be made for the areas related to people's living—the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain, over 1.7 million tons of meat, 11 million tons of seafoods, 1,500 million meters of cloth, the building of modern houses for 150,000 to 200,000 families in urban and rural areas every year, increasing national income 1.7 times, over 7,000 million eggs and two million tons of fruit.

Now, in order to hit these targets, the DPRK is powerfully pushing ahead with the construction of major projects including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang, and the grand nature-remaking work including the West Sea Barrage (completed in 1986).

Pyongyang citizens spending their holidays.

Advanced Factories Start Operations

The most important task of the third Seven-Year Plan is to develop science and technology, strengthen technical innovation movements and powerfully promote the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

During the plan, the DPRK will endeavor to develop all the industrial areas by utilizing abundant domestic resources including coal, while exploiting raw materials, fuel and power resources in the country, as required by the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Meanwhile, it will strive to introduce automation, robots and electronic computers into production processes in different industrial sectors including the electric, metal, machine, chemical and building-materials industries and in the fields of railway transport and communications, on a gigantic scale.

In all parts of the DPRK, robotized and computerized factories have already been built and started operation.

At present, the DPRK is actively strengthening exchange work in science and technology with foreign countries, including the socialist countries, in order to introduce advanced technology.

Output of Rough Rice to Reach 7 Million Tons

Grain production will also be tackled as the most important task.

The new economic plan presents concrete figures, saying "...We will hit the 15 million ton goal of grain and bring the rice output to more than seven million tons so as to feed the people entirely with rice and store enough food reserves."

On the assumption that the population will reach 20 million by 1993 (final year of the new economic plan), the annual output of rice will amount to 350 kilogram per capita, if the target of seven million tons of rice is hit.

At present, the DPRK is striving to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and bring 200,000 hectares of new land under cultivation, or a total of more than 500,000 hectares of land, (which accounts for one-fourth of the existing 2 million hectares of land under cultivation.)

For Complete Victory of Socialism

President Kim Il Sung declared that the realization of a classless society became the concrete order of the day in the DPRK.

He made the policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" at the end of 1986 at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The policy speech just shows the process of establishing a classless society.

The third Seven-Year Plan which started last year, aims to provide a solid base for it.

The final solution of the socialist rural question by the improvement of ideological consciousness, comprehensive mechanization and the conversion of cooperative property into all-people property is an important key to a complete victory of socialism—realization of a classless society.

The Korean people achieved successes in agriculture called the Achilles' tendon of socialism by the Juche farming method. At present, Korea's per-hectare yield of unhulled rice stands first in the world.

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung put forward the important task of remodelling the whole society on the Juche idea in the report to the Sixth Congress of the WPK in October 1980.

He defined the modelling of all society on the Juche idea as the general task of the Korean revolution, showed the way to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and realize communist society, the loftiest ideal of mankind.

The Korean people, filled with conviction of a victory of the revolution, are tackling the work to model the whole society on the Juche idea indicated by President Kim Il Sung and guided by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

(Concluded)

40th Birthday of Korean Rev. Museum Celebrated In Pyongyang

A scientific symposium was held at the Korean Revolutionary Museum July 29 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the museum.

Speeches were made there under the titles "The Idea and Theory on Carrying Forward and Developing Our Party's Revolutionary Traditions Clarified by Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il", "Historic Relics Newly Unearthed in the Northern Border Areas around Mt. Paekdu and Their Historical Significance", "Juche-Based Theory on the Display at Revolutionary Museums" and "The Principled Requirements and Ways of Education through Revolutionary Relics Clarified by Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il."

The speakers stressed that the idea and theory on inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions put forward by Secretary Kim Jong Il were a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon indicating a genuine road of comprehensively applying the revolutionary traditions in keeping with the law of the completion of the revolutionary cause of the working class and a guideline for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche to accomplishment through generations.

Construction of Major Athletic Facilities Completed in Angol Sports Village

The construction of gymnasiums and a stadium have been completed one after another at the Angol Sports Village which is under construction in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.

The badminton, handball, heavy-game and weight lifting gymnasiums including the Angol Stadium with 25,000 seats have already been completed.

Their photos were carried by Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) dated July 4, 8 and 15 respectively.

The completed gymnasiums are designed to comply with the relevant rules and specifications of international athletic meetings.

In a brief period of one year and a half, construction work on many gymnasiums were completed simultaneously.

They are the fruit of the Korean working people's efforts including the Korean People's Armymen mobilized in the construction work.

The badminton gymnasium has a total floor space of about 9,000 square meters with 3,000 seats, a locker room, a warming-up room and a rest room for players.

It also has a medical service room and a dining room.

The three-story handball gymnasium has a total floor space of over 8,000 square meters with 2,300 seats.

It has all sorts of rooms to meet the convenience of players and athletic officials as well as a telex room, an international telephone room and a control room for radio and television broadcasting on the second floor.

The gymnasium is equipped with a room for press interviews and television facilities to display sport events and a score card of each gymnasium in the Angol Sports Village.

The heavy-game gymnasium has a total floor space of over 11,000 square meters with 2,200 seats and more than 110 floors for all sorts of heavy games.

Heavy-games includes boxing, wrestling and judo.

The weight lifting gymnasium is a round-shaped structure with 2,000 seats.

It is built on a 40,000 square meter ground and has a total floor space of 5,700 square meters.

Meanwhile, football games and track and field events will be held at theAngol Stadium with a total floor space of over 57,000 square meters.

Its football ground has been turfed and running tracks covered with rubber plates.

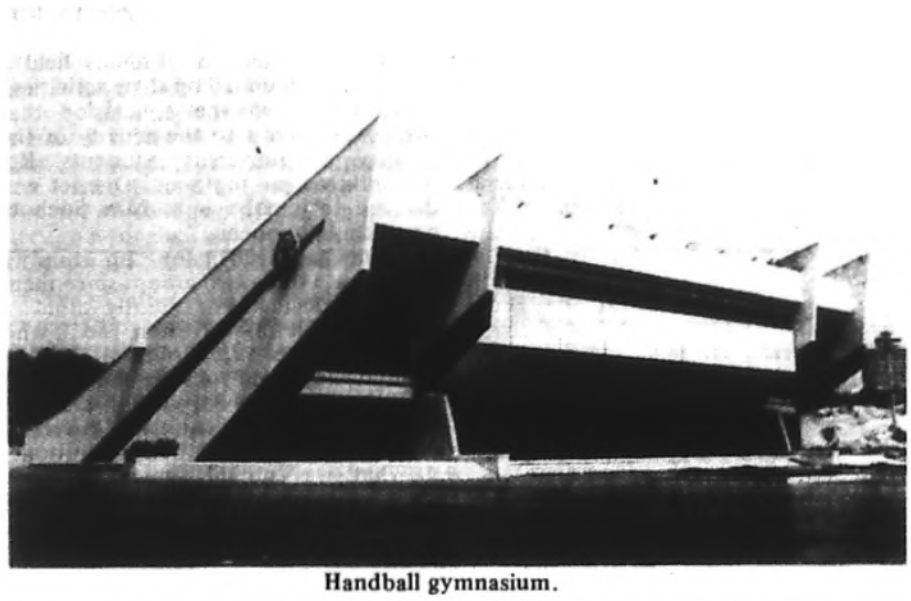
Floodlight towers have been erected in the four corners of the stadium.

The stadium has rest rooms, physical training rooms, medical service rooms, refreshment rooms and sports scientific study room, which serve to promote the health of sportsmen and the progress of sports technique.

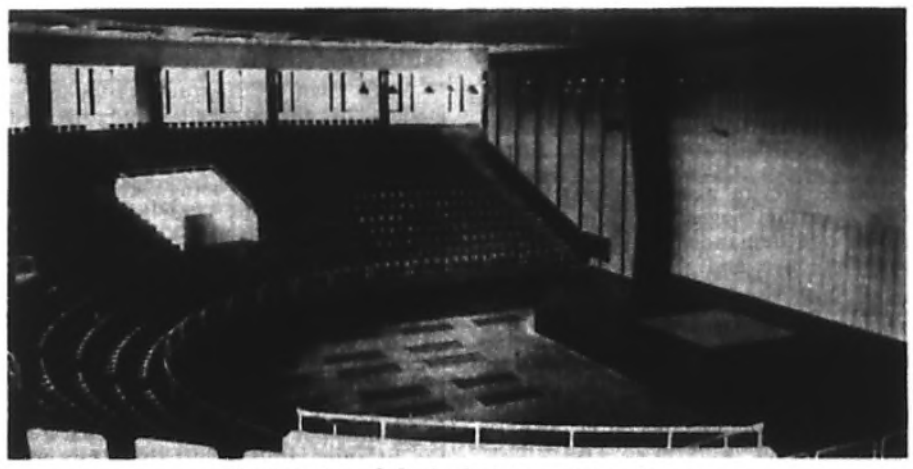
It has 23 doorways, public service facilities and cultural and welfare establishments.

There are several roads to the stadium, so that it will take only 10 minutes to go by car to the stadium from the hotels in the center of Pyongyang.

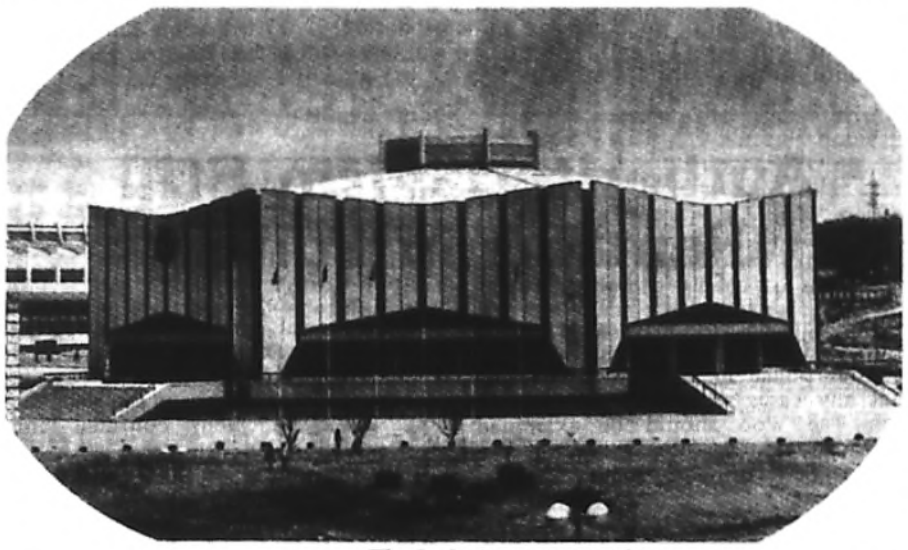
A tourist hotel will be built on a plot of land with 27,000 square meters adjacent to the stadium for the convenience of sportsmen and spectators.



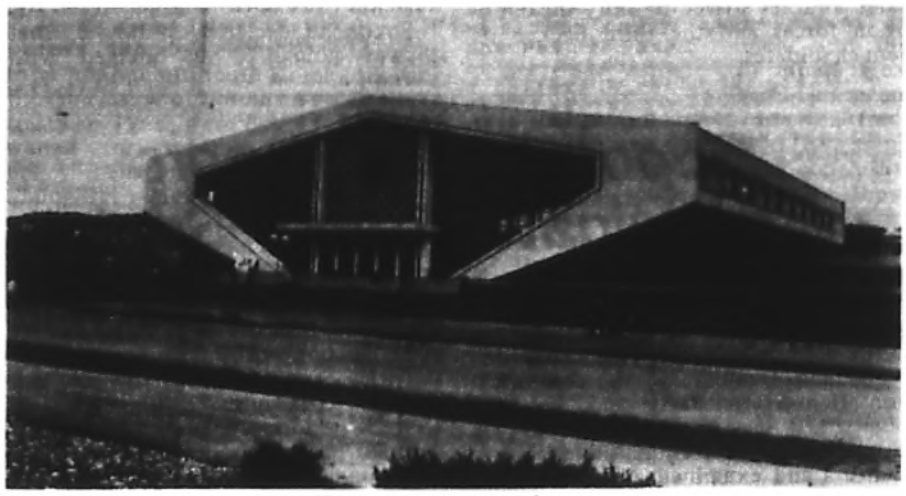
Handball gymnasium.



The interior of the badminton gymnasium.

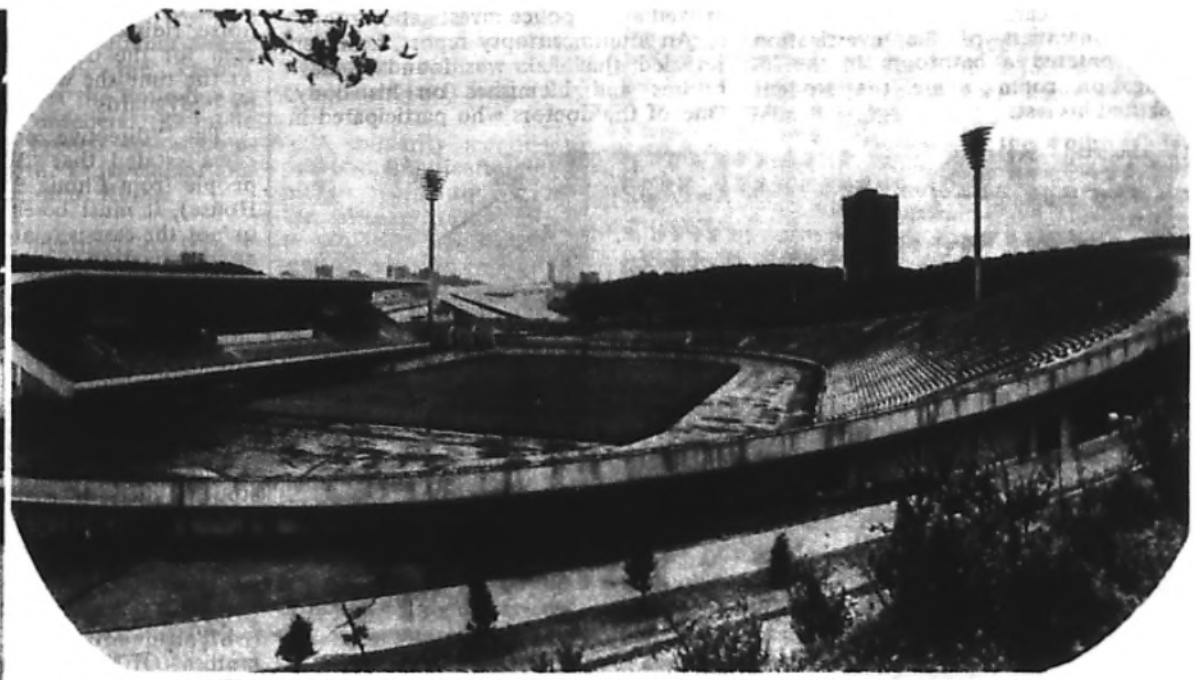


The badminton gymnasium.



Heavy-game gymnasium.

◀ The interior of the weight lifting gymnasium.



▲ The Angol Stadium with 25,000 seats in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang.

Students' Bodies Unified in S. Korea, Overriding Differences

On July 27 in Seoul, Moon Ik Hwan, Chi Son and other democratic figures and some 2,000 students held the inaugural meeting of the Council of Democratic Organizations for the Independent and Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

This was also a meeting to announce the integration of the General Federation of Students' Associations in the Seoul District (Sochongryun) and the Committee for Promotion of the Organization of a General Federation of University Students in the Seoul District (Sokonchu) which had declared their merger just before the meeting began.

Twists and Turns

South Korean students' struggles have been led by two groups, Sochongryun, influenced by the Committee for Struggle against the U.S. and Fascism and for Democracy (Chamintoo) and Sokonchu, influenced by the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Committee for Struggle for the Nation and Democracy (Minmintoo).

The difference between Sochongryun and Sokonchu was in their theories on the contradictions of south Korean society.

Sochongryun asserted that the U.S. rule was the biggest problem of south Korea and demanded anti-Americanism, independence and reunification of the country.

Sokonchu, while recognizing neocolonialist rule by the U.S., emphasized the independence of the country and defined an anti-dictatorship and democratic movement as its main purpose.

In last year's "presidential election", students were divided into three sections. One group supported Kim Dae Jung, another strived to unify the opposition forces and the third backed its own candidates.

The division of the students only created a condition favorable to Roh Tae Woo.

After the election, students held a meeting and summed up their activities.

They reached the conclusion that there was a limit to the activity of the Council of University Students' Representatives in the Seoul District and decided to dissolve it to form Sochongryun and Sokonchu.

There had been many opportunities to integrate these two groups since then.

They decided to jointly hold a memorial meeting for Chon Tae Il, who had committed suicide in 1970, demanding improved working conditions.

From Oct. 28-31, 1986, students held a sit-in in Konkuk University demanding revision of the constitution.

What was notable in the Konkuk University incident was that students, including members of Minmintoo, waged the struggle under the leadership of Chamintoo.

This was a very shocking fact to the "government".

The alarmed Chun regime tried to settle the matter by force.

More than 1,200 students including leaders of the struggle were arrested at that time.

The Chun regime was afraid of students' groups being united and planned to crash by force the students' plan to unite themselves. The regime's plan seemed to succeed.

But as the time went by, the students' desire to unite themselves became stronger and they held many joint meetings.

The most remarkable thing was that they held the April 19 memorial meeting jointly. It has been held separately by different groups, but this year, as if to symbolize their determination to wage joint struggles, they held it jointly.

Sokonchu declared on July 23 that it was going to be merged with Sochongryun.

Students chanting slogans "Independence, democracy and unification!", "Go to north! Come to south! Meet at Panmunjom!" at a meeting held in Seoul on July 27.

Cooperation with Workers

A significant feature of recent students' activity is that they are developing their struggles with workers.

This year, workers' struggles for higher pays and improved working conditions are gaining momentum keeping steps with student struggles.

Sometimes they wage joint struggles.

For example, on Mar. 20, university students and 10 labor unions including the Seoul Labor Movement Union held a rally demanding a stop to suppression of labor unions.

Prospects for Future

The integration of Sochongryun and Sokonchu will have a significant effect on south Korean people's struggle for democracy and reunification.

Sochongryun declared that "The united Sochongryun will make utmost efforts for the independence, democracy and unification of the country as the sole organization of students," and proposed that "All forces for the nation and democracy that have been split since the 'presidential election', should be united and wage joint struggles."

The students are participating in the joint struggle for the Aug. 15 north-south student talks.

It is clear that the Roh regime will interfere in the planned students' talks at any cost.

This will be the first trial for the students.

It is not too much to say that whether or not they can overcome the obstacle will have a decisive effect on the future of the student movements.

Opposition Members Investigate Torture Spot

An investigation group consisting of seven opposition party members in south Korea including the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party, on July 26 called on the National Police Headquarters and examined an investigation room at the Anti-Communism Office where a student of the Seoul National University was tortured to death on Jan. 14 last year.

The members of the investigation group entered a bathroom in the investigation room where the student breathed his last.

The student, Pak Chong Chol, 21, was arrested on the morning of Jan. 14 in connection with his anti-government activities and interrogated for one hour and 20 minutes.

It is reportedly said that he was tortured to death as he refused to make any statement to the last.

At that time, the authorities reported that he died of "shock", as he was in a state of virtual death when the student arrived at the police investigation room.

An interim autopsy report, however, revealed that Pak was found to have bruises and blemishes on his body. One of the doctors who participated in the examination of the corpse disclosed that bruises were found on the head, chest, neck and other parts of the body.

Later, it was made public that the student died of suffocation after his head was forced into water in a bathtub during the investigation.

When asked by a member of the investigation group, "Do you torture suspects here when they are uncooperative?", an official of the Anti-Communism Office, who showed them the room, said, "These facilities are provided so that suspects may take a rest and bath during spy investigations as in foreign countries.

As Chong Sang Yong, a member of the Party for Peace and Democracy, requested him to show a place where Kim Gun Tae, the first president of the Youth Federation for Democratic Movement, was tortured, the official answered, "We don't have such a room as you have mentioned," and added, "We don't have any special torture facilities."

The official, as if he was much displeased with the opening of the Anti-Communism Office to the public, complained, "Anti-espionage tactics of the Anti-Communism Office have been rendered ineffective."

The investigation group on July 26 looked into a bathroom where Pak Chong Chol, a Seoul National University student, was tortured to death last January.

Authoritarianism Still Remains in Police

The National Police Headquarters has issued a directive to municipal and prefectural police in south Korea stating that any cases relating to "President" Roh Tae Woo should be examined cautiously prior to an investigation and should be withheld from the mass media.

The directive was issued recently after reports in April revealed that a Roh Tae Woo's daughter had taken horse riding lessons at a horse riding area for the use of Olympic athletes. At the time she was being accompanied by bodyguards.

The "directive on special criminal cases" stated that "When investigating people from Chong Wa Dae (The Blue House), it must be established whether or not the case is related to them before an investigation is commenced."

It continued:

"In particular, any information concerning special criminal cases related to Chong Wa Dae must not be leaked to the media."

The special investigation group of the horse riding incident confined and interrogated those concerned with the horse riding case illegally on the pretext of "confirming the fact" and they abused and threatened them in an attempt to discover who had leaked the story.

It is ironic that the very government that promised to probe all cases of irregularities under the 5th "Republic", resorts to underhand methods to conceal its own irregularities and influence public opinion.

A high-ranking police officer recently said in an interview, that the 6th "Republic" still assumes an authoritarian posture as it did under the 5th "Republic" although it is arguing that authoritarianism and unreasonable investigations have been abolished.

South Korean Economy Faces "3-Highs" Depression (1)

Deepening Subordination to U.S. and Japan

As the coming Seoul Olympiad nears, Japanese scholars and mass communications media are almost daily playing up the economic achievements of south Korea, saying "South Korea has attained a miraculous economic growth," "It is the exemplary country of all NIEs," "It poses a threat to the Japanese economy," etc., etc.

However, contrary to these words of praise, the south Korean economy is faced with a serious phase of stagnation.

"3-Lows" Boom Cooling Off

1. Temporary Boom Due to Low Dollar, High Yen

Since several years ago, the south Korean economy has been enjoying a boom, though a temporary one, thanks to the so-called "3-lows." Because of the "three lows" (that is, the depreciation of the dollar, the steep appreciation of the yen and the lowering trends in crude oil prices), the south Korean economy, which had been slumping since about 1986, was able to stage a recovery.

In September 1985, the United States, which was faced with economic difficulties, brought pressure to bear on Japan, West Germany and other industrialized countries to hold a conference of the finance ministers and central bankers of five nations (G5) and took measures to depreciate the dollar and increase the value of the yen.

At the same time, the prices of crude oil and interest rates on the international money market slipped remarkably. Since then, Japan has slowed down its export activities, while south Korea has become extremely price-competitive on the international market because of the lowered value of the won, and its exports have surged ahead measurably.

Thus, attaining an economic growth rate of 12 percent, south Korea scored a trade surplus for the first time. As the exchange rate of the south Korean won to the dollar is linked to the dollar under the so-called controlled float system so that the value of the won lowers according as that of the dollar declines. It is because of this that south Korea has strengthened its price-competitiveness in the world and its exports advanced.

However, the boom which has continued for two years thanks to the three lows, is coming to an end because of the strong pressure brought by the United States to bear on south Korea for a higher exchange rate of the won and also for the import liberalization of tobacco leaves and other agricultural products and also for deregulation of finance, so that it is heading for a depression due to "three highs."

2. Industrialization Policy for Global Strategy of U.S

The south Korean economy is so structured that it is liable to be affected greatly by external factors. It is true that the economies of other countries are affected more or less by external or international factors, but their economies are relatively independent and are supported and led by domestic demand.

For instance, the Japanese economy, though acknowledgedly heavily dependent on external trade, is basically a domestic demand-led economy. This is clear from the fact that export accounted for 9.9 percent and import 5.4 percent of Japan's GNP in 1986 and that as a result, its dependence on external trade was only 15.3 percent.

However, export accounted for 36.3 percent and import 33 percent of south Korea's GNP in the same year. Thus, its dependence on external trade stood at 69.3 percent. For information, external trade accounts for only 16 percent of the U.S. economy.

In this way, the south Korean economy, with a narrow domestic market, is highly dependent on unreliable external factors. It is constitutionally weak and unstable. The subordination of the south Korean economy to the United States and Japan is closely related to the global strategy of the United States.

The development of south Korea as a dependent capitalist country is closely and inseparably related to the postwar global strategy of the United States against the Soviet Union and the new Asian domination policy of Japan, which has played a supplementary role for the United States."
("Joukyoto Shutai," June issue)

The United States militarily occupied the southern part of Korea after its liberation on Aug. 15, 1945, and divided the Korean Peninsula into the south and the north, securing the south as a strategic military base and an ideological base against the Soviet Union.

Foisting a puppet regime on it, the United States held the prerogatives of command over the puppet army, and made south Korea follow a policy of industrialization in order that munitions industry might be developed there.

Particularly after the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the popular uprising of April 19, 1960, causing the colonial domination system of the United States in south Korea to begin to be undermined and after the United States was unable to extend aid without compensation to south Korea because of its tight fiscal conditions, the United States cooked up the Park Chung Hee regime through a coup d'etat on May 16 of the following year, and made it promote an export-oriented industrialization policy with loans from the United States and Japan.

3. Cumulative Trade Deficit with Japan Nears $50 Billion

Funds from Japan related to south Korea's "property claims," which began to be poured into south Korea following the conclusion of the Japan-south Korea treaty of 1965, were like a rainfall long waited for to the industrialization policy being promoted by the Park Chung Hee regime.

Since then, the south Korean economy has been made totally dependent on the capital credits, technology, markets, equipment and raw materials of the United States and Japan.

As a result, south Korea's foreign debts totaled $39.3 billion as at the end of July 1987. As a result, south Korea carries a crushing burden of principal repayment and interest payment.

At the same time, south Korea's foreign capital inductions, totaling $4.05 billion, have resulted in enabling foreign-owned enterprises to exploit and plunder low-wage south Korean workers and rake in fabulous profits.

Referring to the dependence of the south Korean economy on Japan, Chong Ju Young, board chairman of the Hyundai group, said, "South Korea cannot manufacture any export products without importing parts and components from Japan. Because of the high value of the yen, the prices of Japanese parts and components are soaring. The sales of south Korean enterprises are growing thanks to brisk exports, but the sales increase is canceled by the raised prices of Japanese parts and components, so that their profits are on about the same level as last year's. This is due to south Korea's industrial structure. In shipbuilding business with which I am personally concerned, we depend on Japan for the supply of 30-40 percent of the materials we need. If we sell a ship, this means that Japan exports 30-40 percent of it."
(Nikkei Business, dated July 7, 1986)

Given this dependence on Japan, south Korea's structural deficit in trade with Japan cannot easily resolved. South Korea's cumulative trade deficit with Japan from 1966 to 1987 amounted to $43.5 billion, and this year's trade deficit with Japan is expected to exceed $4 billion. This means that Japan will have earned a trade surplus of nearly $50 billion from south Korea in 22 years since the conclusion of the Japan-south Korea treaty. Japan accounted for 78 percent of south Korea's total trade deficit at the end of 1985. Thus, almost all the fruit of south Korea's industrialization has been absorbed by Japan.

World-Wide Support for Korea's Reunification

—On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle—

(Continued from the No. 1,393 issue)

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held in Ulan Bator on June 25.

Davagin Dashdovdon, chairman of **the State Committee on Physical Culture and Sports** and chairman of **the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association**, made a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, he said "We actively support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. In particular, we fully support the proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference, the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula, the disarmament proposal and peaceful proposals and initiatives of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country by means of getting the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo." **(June 29)**

A joint meeting was cosponsored in Saint-Pellrin by **the France-Korea Friendship Association, the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.**

Speaking at the meeting, Guy Dupre, secretary general of **the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea** and member of **the Bureau of the France-Korea Friendship Association**, said that under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the heroic Korean people and Korean People's Army defeated U.S. imperialism and won a brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The chairman of **the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship** in his speech at a solidarity meeting held in Lima under the cosponsorship of **the Peruvian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea** and the institute, fully supported the proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference, the new policy of north-south negotiation and the principled stand on Olympic cohosting which were indicated by the Comrade Kim Il Sung. **(July 4)**

A solidarity meeting for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on July 2 on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in 1972.

It was sponsored by the practice committee organized on the initiative of **Doi Takako, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Kurokawa Takeshi, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Utsunomiya Tokuma, independent member of the House of Councillors, Den Hideo, member of the House of Councillors and permanent advisor to the Social Democratic Federation, Sumiya Mikio, honorary professor of Tokyo University**, and other public figures. **(July 2)**

The speakers pointed out that the U.S., Japan and the south Korean authorities were aggravating the tension on the Korean Peninsula under the pretext of "safety of the Olympics" and expressed full support to the south Korean people in their just struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

The chairman of **the Polish Committee of Solidarity with Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America**, spoke at the opening meeting of the month of solidarity held by the committee. He expressed full support to the proposals for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Speakers at a meeting organized by **the Juche Idea Study Society of Bihar, India**, stressed that the Korean people and People's Army defeated the U.S. imperialists and won a historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Speakers at a meeting held under the sponsorship of **the Libyan Arab-Korea Friendship Association** said that the Libyan Arab people were rendering positive support to the Korean people in the struggle for the country's reunification and would further strengthen solidarity with them. **(July 8)**

(End)

Joint Rally of Japan-Born Korean Students for Aug. 15 N-S Student Talks

A joint rally of Japan-born Korean students for Aug. 15 north-south student talks was held on August 1 in Tokyo, where about 500 students were present.

A joint rally of Japan-born Korean students was held in Tokyo on Aug. 1 to promote the proposed Aug. 15 north-south student talks.

The meeting elected 5 representatives to be sent to north and south Korea in order to attend the Aug. 15 north-south student talks. The meeting also sent a petition addressed to the premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK and the prime minister of south Korea asking for the guarantee of their entry and exit and permission of their activities.

About 500 students from Japanese universities and colleges and Choson University participated in this meeting.

Li Su Nam, chairman of the Student Committee of Choson University and chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of North-South Student Talks, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The chairman, summing up the results obtained by the movement for the student talks, presented new tasks which Japan-born Korean students should fulfill in line with students in north and south Korea. He concluded his speech with an appeal to the participants to make increased efforts at the movement for Aug. 15 north-south student talks.

A press conference was given after the meeting.

The Committee for the Promotion of North-South Student talks was formed with student representatives from various universities on May 24 this year.

Since the formation of the committee, students have waged an unremitting movement to realize north-south student talks, unfolding a signature-collecting campaign to get support from Japanese people.

Speech of Del. of Korean Peace Com. in Japan

— At Int'l Conf. against A & H Bombs —

We welcome the U.S.-Soviet- treaty on the total abolition of the INF and their negotiations for 50% reduction of strategic nuclear weapons as a step toward nuclear disarmament, as pointed out by the keynote speech.

But these treaty and negotiations do not mean that mankind has been freed from the threat of nuclear war, nor do they guarantee a nuclear-free world on a society free from nuclear weapons.

On the contrary, actually large quantities of nuclear weapons sufficient to exterminate mankind many items are stored on the earth, and the pro-nuclear forces are engrossed in the nucelar arms expansion race, as well be clear from the SDI development research, adhering to the theories of "nuclear deterrence" and "nuclear balance."

In order to put an end to these reckless moves threatening the existence of mankind and to realize a general and total disarmament and a complete ban on nuclear weapons, we have to decisively strengthen our movement in the immediate future. We must say that particularly the movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs has this important task to fulfill.

Now that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union on the total abolition of the INF, we consider it particularly important to develop powerful movements in all countries and regions to completely abolish strategic and tactical nuclear weapons.

We also consider that we should bend our efforts to the tasks of establishing and expanding nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world, including the Asia-Pacific region.

As you know well, today the Korean Peninsula is one of the areas in the world where a nuclear war is most likely to break out.

It is already 35 years now since the Armistice Agreement was concluded. However, large quantities of armaments and large numbers of troops are arrayed on both sides of the Military Demarcation Line, and tension is mounting along this line.

Moreover, as many as 1,000 nuclear warheads are deployed in South Korea, and large scale south Korea-U.S. joint military maneuvers simulating nuclear warfare such as the Team Spirit maneuvers are conducted there frequently.

Particularly, the United States is deploying the Seventh Fleet including its nuclear aircraft carriers in the territorial waters of Korea and its neighboring sea areas on the excuse of ensuring "security for the Seoul Olympics," while a joint military operation system between the United States, Japan and south Korea is being further strengthened.

These facts clearly indicate that the United States, regarding the Korean Peninsula as of vital importance to protect its interests in the Far East, is deadset on securing south Korea as an advance post for aggression against the Asian continent and on fixing the division of Korea for this purpose.

In this situation, it is the most important and urgent task of the Korean people to ease tension and realize disarmament on the Korean Peninsula to pave the way for a lasting peace.

In order to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula, it is urgently needed to have the United States withdraw its nuclear weapons, to convert the Armistice Agreement to a peace treaty and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in East Asia.

For this purpose, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made proposals for three-party talks and talks between north and south Korean military authorities and disarmament proposals.

Early this year, the DPRK made a proposal for a joint conference of north and south Korean authorities, representatives of political parties, groups and various circles of people for the purpose of promoting national reconciliation and creating an atmosphere favorable for peace and peaceful reunification. Furthermore, it has recently come out with a policy of promoting bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between the north and the south.

On July 20 this year, the Supreme People's Assembly of our country made a proposal to the south to hold a joint conference of north and south Korean parliamentarians and adopt a non-aggression declaration for the purpose of easing tensions, preventing war and safeguarding peace on the Korean Peninsula.

However, like its predecessor Chun Doo Hwan military dictatorial regime, the Roh Tae Woo regime of south Korea stressing confrontation with north Korea rather than eased tensions, are suppressing the south Korean people's demands for independence, democracy and reunification.

This is clear from the fact that the present regime mobilized riot police, more than 60,000 strong, to prevent the march of south Korean students to participate in a north-south students meeting, that a large number of political prisoners are still detained, and that it still keeps intact the notorious fascist laws including the National Security Law and the Seoul Security Law.

At the same time, we should not ignore the fact that while talking about "a unified outlet of dialogue with the north," the Roh Tae Woo regime is trying to monopolize discussions on national reunification and carry out the coming Olympics single-handedly.

Roh Tae Woo on July 7 issued what is called a special presidential declaration. But it mentions nothing about urgent and pressing measures to prevent the danger of nuclear war, and stresses the importance of the "cross recognition" formula which is intended to perpetuate the two Korea policy.

Clearly, this runs counter to trends in international affairs toward a detente and is a challenge to the desire of all Korean people for peace and reunification.

(Continued from page 1)

needed than now.

The Japan Socialist Party-affiliated Gensuikin conference was held in Tokyo on Aug. 1 and 2, which was followed by the Hiroshima Conference on Aug. 4-6 and the Nagasaki World Conference on Aug. 7-9.

The conference marks the 43rd anniversary of the WWII atomic bombing disasters of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The international conference held in Tokyo was participated in by 60 foreign delegates representing two international organizations and 25 countries and areas.

The delegation of the Korean Peace Committee in Japan participated in the conference on behalf of the Korean National Peace Committee (the DPRK).

Also present there were representatives from south Korea including Ms Lee Oo-Chung, chairperson of the Korean Women's Association United.

The two-day conference discussed disarmament problems in a post-war INF context; the struggle for a nuclear-free and independent Asia and Pacific; and closure of nuclear power plants.

In the opening speech, Mr. Moritaki Ichiro, representative member of Gensuikin said the agreement by the U.S. and the Soviet Union to eliminate land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) is only the beginning.

He said: American Tomahawks have neither been removed nor eliminated, but they are enhancing tension in the Far East; The same kind of reduction should take place in this region.

The plenary session held on Aug. 1 heard a keynote speech by Maeno Ryo, chairman of the preparatory committee of the conference, in which he warned that the sea-based INF are increasing and nuclear-proliferation is going on in the sea.

He touched upon the U.S. and Japanese policy toward Korea and said that they are pursuing the policy to fix the division of Korea and deteriorating tension in Korea, instead of contributing toward eased tension on the Korean Peninsula.

In the plenary session the representative of the Korean Peace Committee in Japan made a speech and noted that Korea is one of the areas where a nuclear war is likely to break out.

He emphasized that the major factor for tension on the Korean Peninsula lies in the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea and 1,000 nuclear warheads deployed there.

He concluded his speech, by asking the participants to support the efforts of the Korean people to ease tension and realize disarmament on the Korean Peninsula. **(See his speech above.)**

At the plenary session several delegates warned in their presentations against Japan's growing role in U.S. military strategy in the Asia and Pacific region.

A south Korean delegate who participated in the conference for the first time spoke on the 20,000 Korean A-bomb survivals who were atom-bombed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and returned to south Korea after the war and are suffering from the aftereffects of radiation.

She said that they were ignored by both the south Korean and Japanese governments and can't received enough medical treatment.

Touching upon the fact that the U.S. and south Korean governments have never admitted the presence of nuclear weapons which are reportedly deployed in south Korea, she said: Neither democracy in south Korea nor territorial reintegration makes any sense if nuclear weapons are left untouched which threaten our lives.

A workshop for a nuclear-free and independent Asia-Pacific held on Aug. 2 heard discussions on easing tension on the Korean Peninsula, whilst pointing out America's role to prevent the reunification of Korea.

In the workshop representatives of Bikini Island who participated in Gensuikin international conference for the first time expressed the feeling of the Bikinians who can't go back to their island because of radiation contamination.

Bikini Island was the site of 23 announced U.S. atomic and hydrogen bomb tests between 1946 and 1958.

In 1946 a total of 167 Bikinians were relocated to the less fertile atoll of Rongerik, 220 km east of Bikini Island. In 1948 they were relocated again to the island where a U.S. naval base was sited. Then came the relocation again to Kiri Island six months later that year.

Since the U.S. declared in 1968 that Bikini was "safe for human habitation," 145 Bikinians returned to the island by 1977. However, the risks of radiation contamination were high, the islanders were moved off again.

Now nearly 1,300 Bikinians live in Kiri Island and the Marshall Islands.

A representative of Bikini Island told the workshop: Since the U.S. said it would take every responsibility, we offered our island. But it was a lie. Bikini Island is a small island, therefore the U.S. didn't care but ignore the island. We are the same human beings. Such a matter should not be repeated.

Workshops stressed that the further efforts should be made and joint action taken to solve these problems.

Interview with For. Delegates To Int'l Anti-Nuclear Conf.

Introduced here are interviews with three overseas delegates to the 1988 International Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo on Aug. 1 and 2.

They talked about anti-nuclear peace campaigns after the signing of the INF treaty, disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the Korean issue.

Here are excerpts from the interviews ..... Ed.

Ms Rebecca Johnson, U.K., vice chairperson of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

On the INF treaty and anti-nuclear peace campaigns after the INF treaty:

We welcome the treaty. But we recognize that the INF treaty is a very limited one. Therefore, we are very cautious about it. We think that changes in Soviet policy enabled a breakthrough. The persistent actions of Greenham Common women and grass roots peace movements' opposition to land-based missiles' deployment in Europe also contribute to a new breakthrough. But we have to recognize only 4% of the missiles are going, only land-based INF missiles in Europe.

Already our government in Britain and the U.S. government and other European governments are planning to increase missiles. They say that it is for modernization or substitution. But these are just euphomistic words, meaning more escalation. Britain is getting Trident submarines and so on. We have to be aware that there are plans to deploy far more missiles in the sea.

At the same time, having a lot of missiles in Europe, they are redirecting many of the missiles and many of the missile systems into Asia. So there is a possibility of a nuclear-free Europe becoming a worse burden on Asia. So we in Europe must not celebrate the INF treaty too soon. Our victory in Europe may be a loss to Asia.

I'm glad to come to Japan for this conference, because there are many people from many different countreis in Asia. We have to work together to show that when one region loses the weapons, there are added weapons in another region.

On the situation between north and south Korea:

It is very difficult for people in Europe to understand clearly. I'm still very ignorant about the problem of north and south Korea. But it seems to me that instead of trying to reduce tension, the United States and Japan are allowing tension to build up in Korea. They have not allowed Korean people from the north and the south to get together to work out their own solution.

They have prevented this and they have turned Korea into a millitary zone, because that is convenient for their politics. It is certainly not a desirable thing for the Korean people. The only hope is to get rid of foreign military bases and influence so as to enable the Korean people to work out the solution of their issues by accommodating their different perspectives.

As long as Korea is considered a crucial strategic place for U.S millitary operation, the U.S and Japan don't like Korea's independence.

On the recent proposals of the DPRK on the north-south joint parliamentary meeting:

I think that they could be good initiatives.

I certainly think that in very dangerous places of East-West confrontation like Germany and Korea, it will be good to declare a nuclear-free zone or a nuclear-free zone corridor, or at least, to reduce tension is necessary;

So I think these proposals could be the beginning to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula.

On motto:

I believe that ultimately the only way we will get peace is to understand the power of non-violence.

Non-violence is power sharing and it is combined with a personal responsibility taken by each person for action according to her or his conscience.

Trust yourself, your conscience. If we are honest and open to each other, our conscience will direct towards peace.

Mr. Ropeti Senituli, Tonga, New Zealand-based Pacific Concerns Resource Center

On the situation in Asia and the Pacific:

Well, first of all, I think that the INF treaty is the actual destruction of INF missiles. It's just starting now. We heard yesterday that the Soviet Union has started destroying INF missiles. We hope that the next step will be taken in the Asia-Pacific region.

There is increased U.S. military deployment in the Pacific—in the north Pacific and the south Pacific. There is also increased joint exercises between countries like Japan, U.S., Canada, and Australia.

In June this year there have been the Rimpac exercises. Recently there have been the Freetex exercises. Now there are more and more Japanese-U.S. exercises. I think this is very dangerous. Because U.S. maritime strategy is now being used. We are very concerned about it.

We are very much concerned about the Rimpac and other military exercises. We protest against these war games.

In Australia people are protesting against the visit of U.S. ships on their way to the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, or on their way to the Rimpac exercises.

Mr. Charles Scheiner, USA, member of the Executive Com. of the War Resisters League (WRL)

On the INF treaty and anti-nuclear, peace campaigns after the INF treaty:

The INF treaty eliminates only 4 percent of the nuclear weapons of the world. But it is a very particular 4 percent.

The War Resisters League (WRL) which I work with is a pacifist organization against not only nuclear war but also against all wars. Our future goal is not just nuclear disarmament but also general conventional disarmament. On that scale, the INF treaty is a very small step.

From the point of view of people living near oceans, in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans it is almost a step backward. Because what is happening is that the weaponry that was based on land in Europe and Northeast Asia is being shifted to the seas—submarines, cruise missiles, Trident II D5, etc. These serve the same functions as land-based missiles. They are less visible. So people of the world have less awareness of these missiles.

One of the things we try to do, like people attending this conference is to build awareness about these sea-based missiles, sea-based Tomahawk, cruise missiles, etc.

The North Atlantic Network of Peace Movements that I have been involved in has been trying to do it since 1983 for the North Atlantic. The Pacific Campaign to Disarm the Seas and the Nuclear-Free and Independent Pacific Movement have been doing it here. Because the North Atlantic between Norway and the Soviet Union and the Pacific area around Japan and Korea, the Soviet Union and Alaska, where military forces of the U.S. and the Soviet Union come in direct contact in the oceans, are the most dangerous parts of the world.

On the Korean situation:

Certainly Korea is one of the most likely places where a nuclear war may break out. But I am not sure about its extent.

I visited south Korea last year. I made a trip to the Demilitarized Zone. That was the most militarized place I had ever seen in my life. So, I thought that's a very incorrect name.

The organization that I work with, the WRL, and the National Mobilization for Survival of the U.S. are calling for removal of all foreign military bases everywhere in the world.

Certainly south Korea is one of the most important places for that.

I'm not sure how much the risk of war in Korea would be reduced with the removal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. Because there still are millions of troops between the north and south Korea facing each other.

But at least in order to reduce the danger of war in Korea, that is going to be a world war, the U.S. should withdraw its troops from south Korea. That will be a step toward reducing tension worldwide.

On U.S. policy toward south Korea:

The U.S. policy toward south Korea has been very similar to its policies toward Chile, Philippines, and El Salvador, where the U.S. supports financially, militarily, or covertly the governments that don't represent people there. Because those countries serve American military interests.

So I think that the U.S. should withdraw from Korea, with its troops and bases. It also should stop giving its military aid. The U.S. government should not interfere in Korea's internal affairs.

On DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly's proposal to the U.S. congress to hold a talk on converting an armistice agreement to a peace treaty:

A peace treaty will be a great step. We all agree to it. Because the eventual goal will be the reunification of north and south Korea.

A peace treaty is a small step in that direction in the same sense that the INF treaty is a small step to world disarmament.

People of the U.S. congress who are concerned with this part of the world who are represented by the subcommittee on the Asian and Pacific Affairs, look at Asia totally from a U.S. strategic point of view.

I visited south Korea last year. The time I spent there was about ten days. It was right before the presidential election and after the KAL jetliner incident.

I was handicapped in the number of people I could talk to because I could not speak Korean. About the KAL jetliner incident, at the time there were many and various kinds of information. So people were confused. But at that time people were saying that it was very convenient to Roh Tae Woo to have her (an alleged "north Korean agent") arrived before the election.

On Asia and the Pacific nuclear disarmament:

There is no improvement if you start counting troops, counting military bases and counting warheads.

But if you look at people's awareness, there is an improvement. You can see it in some small countries like Vanuatu, Belau, Aotearoa (New Zealand), etc.

If you look at the Philippines, for example, there is much more awareness about the role of the U.S. military. Because popular movements are being conducted together with a very effective educational campaign.

A year ago in the Philippines anti-base people were saying privately there shouldn't be referendum on the bases because they will totally lose it. Now they think they can well win a referendum on the bases.

A government lies behind the people in the country. As people become aware and more active, I think, the government will follow.

I think it happens in south Korea, too. The government of the south is at least trying to sound much more reasonable.

On the Korean situation:

It is pity that the south Korean government has placed severe restrictions on Koreans in the south who want to communicate with people in the north. If the south Korean government want to make any progress towards international peace and international disarmament, it must allow people to communicate with each other. In addition the Japanese and U.S. governments should not prevent the north and south Koreans from holding a dialogue. For example, they are urging south Korea not to cooperate with north Korea in the Olympic Games.

As for the situation in terms of the possibility of nuclear war, I must say that there is this possibility not only in Korea but also in the Philippines and even in the Persian Gulf. Now the whole region is tensed. Of course, because of the Olympic Games, I think that it's becoming more tensed now in Korea.

I hope that what is happening in the Persian Gulf will not be escalated and spread to Korea and the rest of Asia.

On the DPRK's proposals to ease tension in Korea:

I think that when the government of the DPRK is genuine about these initiatives to start a dialogue, it is pity that those proposals are not accepted by the government of the south. But there are also problems put by the U.S. and Japan on south Korea concerning the north and south Korean dialogue. We can urge our governments to take action to support a dialogue of people of north and south Korea.

An Appeal to S. Korean Students

PYONGYANG, August 2 (KCNA) – The north side's preparatory committee to the north-south talks in an appeal to the south Korean students issued on Aug. 1 called upon all the south Korean students to work hard to form the column of a cross-country grand march.

The appeal said in part:

We regard it as our loftiest duty to remove the pains of division suffered by our nation and, for this, we think that the convocation of the Aug. 15 north-south student talks, a save-the-nation conference for reunification, is a most important event.

The road to Panmunjom is a patriotic way we chose by ourselves and a save-the-nation way that no one can block.

We still feel the pricks of conscience for having failed to keep our word to the whole nation. If we disappoint the fellow countrymen again by failing to bring the Aug. 15 north-south student talks to a success, how can we have the face to see our parents and brothers and say that we are stalwart patriots?

History ardently calls our students in the north and the south to Panmunjom. "Let's go from Mt. Paekdu!", "Come from Mt. Halla!" "Let us meet at Panmunjom!". Let this powerful save-the-nation slogan resound throughout the three thousand-ri land–a slogan with the north and the south should cherish and shout together.

At the moment when we students of the northern half of Korea will climb Mt. Paekdu before long, having already formed the column of the cross-country grand march, we appeal to our south Korean fellow students to climb Mt. Halla at the same moment with us and determinedly declare the gigantic start of cross-country grand march to Panmunjom in the north and the south.

We urge the south Korean students to ask assistance of their parents, request cooperation of their professors, call for protection of churchmen and opposition figures and request carriage by transport workers for the Aug. 15 north-south student talks and Aug. 8 cross-country grand march.

Let us awaken all the forces putting brakes on the realisation of north-south student talks, allured by the "political truce" proposed by the dictators crying for "safe opening of the Olympic Games", and lead them to help in the Aug. 15 north-south student festival which would be recorded in the national history and realise at any cost the historical Panmunjom talks amid the blessing of the whole nation.

We sternly warn the enemies of reunification not to block in any case the great patriotic deed of our students in the north and south to build a reunified country.

U.S. Told to Accept Talks Offer
(Continued from page 1)

the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement."

The United States is a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement.

It is entirely due to the United States that the truce has not yet turned into a durable peace and an unstable situation is lasting so long on the Korean Peninsula.

We have made all possible efforts to put an end to the unstable state of armistice which is neither war nor peace and guarantee a durable peace in the Korean Peninsula.

The United States is a party responsible for the relaxation of tension and guarantee of peace in the Korean Peninsula.

If peace is to be guaranteed in the Korean Peninsula, the problem surrounding the relations between us and the United States must be resolved and military tensions be defused in the Korean Peninsula. Replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is an important guarantee for this.

This requires us and the United States responsible for easing tension and guaranteeing peace in Korea to sit together at an early date and discuss the problem of guaranteeing peace in the Korean Peninsula and all other problems of improving the DPRK-U.S. relationship.

If another Korean war broke out, it would bring nothing beneficial to anyone.

Today it is a trend of the time to resolve disputes by peaceful means and ease tension.

The United States should choose to peacefully resolve the disputes with small countries, too, as it tries to improve its relations with big countries.

To open DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks is an effective way of resolving the urgent problem of preserving peace on the Korean Peninsula under condition that DPRK-U.S. authorities talks cannot be opened.

If DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks open and agenda items are discussed and resolved there successfully, it will offer conditions favourable for the authorities of both sides to sign a peace agreement to replace the Armistice Agreement and a turning occasion in improving the relations between the DPRK and the United States.

Seoul Denounced for "Two-Korea" Plot
(Continued from page 1)

more insidious schemings to fix the division.

The spokesman said in conclusion that the south Korean authorities should not resort to crafty moves to create "two Koreas" by means of "co-existence" for freezing the present state of division of the country and externally create an atmosphere of "cross contact" and "cross recognition", but respond as early as possible to the proposal for the convocation of a joint parliamentary meeting to adopt a joint declaration on non-aggression and give up at once their crafty schemes to fix the division.

Meanwhile, the spokesman gave a press conference on Aug. 1.

Asked about how he assessed the question of overseas "contacts" between diplomats of the north and the south, he answered: It is of no practical significance and externally it only creates an impression of "two Koreas" when such basic dialogue as a north-south joint conference or a joint parliamentary meeting has not been realized. It is impudent for the south Koreans to have said that they would "cooperate" if the DPRK wants to the elected a member nation of an international organisation council. This is a matter concerning the sovereignty of our Republic and there can be no "cooperation" from one who carries a dagger behind his coat. To talk about "cooperation" while levelling guns at us is nothing but an attempt to make it appear that they are striving to open a new phase in north-south relations.

The spokesman touched on the fact that the south Koreans offered cooperation to the DPRK in its "trade" and "exchange" with their "friendly countries". This is a sinister ruse to attain their object of "cross contact" and "cross recognition", he said.

Asked if he viewed "recognition of the entity of the north" and "end to confrontation diplomacy" raised by the south Koreans as a new aspect, the spokesman said: "Recognition of the entity" means "recognize" and get "recognized" as "two Koreas" by freezing the present state and "end to confrontation diplomacy" self-exposes that they are the very one who has pursued confrontation in the north-south relations.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Should Try to Improve Its Ties with Pyongyang

Last month, the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev proposed an East-West European summit meeting to negotiate conventional weapons reductions, offering to cut Soviet air strength in East Europe if U.S. F-16 jet fighters were withdrawn from West Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev's initiative reflected serious and sincere efforts on the part of the Soviet Union for nuclear and conventional arms disarmaments.

We welcome the Soviet leader's new disarmament proposals as practical measures to reduce tensions and avoid armed conflict in Europe.

Now, the world situation is moving toward a gradual relaxation of tension as dramatized by the INF treaty and USSR-U.S. summit talks for nuclear disarmament.

However, the situation in the Pacific, particularly in the Korean Peninsula, is moving in an opposite direction.

On the pretext of "Olympic security", the United States is beefing up its armaments in and around Korea.

It was also disclosed recently that U.S. military personnel stationed in south Korea had been increased by 16 percent to 47,929. "Changes in force structure", Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of U.S. forces in south Korea, said, "will continue to counter 'the constant modernization and restructuring of the north Korean military apparatus.' "

Despite Pyongyang's best efforts for detente, the military situation on the Korean Peninsula is deteriorating because Washington and Seoul show reluctance to serious talks for disarmament.

Pyongyang in January 1984 proposed three-way talks to discuss tension-reducing measures and urged the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula in a June 23, 1986 government statement, expressing its readiness to hold talks with Washington and Seoul on the matter.

On July 23, 1987, the DPRK government called for multinational disarmament talks, offering to reduce 100,000 KPA soldiers to show its seriousness to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

More recently, the DPRK has called for north-south parliamentarians' talks aimed at adopting a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south and for DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks to discuss what lawmakers of the two countries can do to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

There is no reason why the United States which signed the INF treaty with the Soviet Union should not improve its relations with Pyongyang by meeting with the north Koreans to discuss ways and means of detente on the Korean Peninsula.

It is unfair for the United States just to talk about the "military threat from north Korea", while avoiding meeting with the north Koreans to discuss tension-reducing measures.

The United States should try to improve its relations not only with major powers but also with small countries like Korea which poses no threat to its security.

Gen. Choe Warns U.S.
(Continued from page 1)

hard to create a pretext for the ignition of a war while groundlessly taking issue with us, instead of responding to our peace proposals.

They dare provoke us with the allegation that even the construction machines mobilized for the Pyogyang-Kaesong Express Highway project are missiles.

This is an epileptic cry of those who are obsessed with a war fever, as a despicable attempt at provoking us and thus unleashing a war at any cost.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique must not mistake our people's peace efforts for weakness.

Our people love peace more than anyone else, but are never afraid of war. If the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets continually resort to aggressive and belligerent moves against us, our people and People's Army officers and men would not remain a passive onlooker to it.

Experts of Non-Aligned Countries Gather In Pyongyang on Traditional Medicine

The Meeting of Experts of the Non-aligned Countries on the Traditional Medicine which opened in Pyongyang on July 23 closed on July 27 after discussing the agenda items.

The closing session was preceded by a plenary meeting, at which the actual state of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the traditional medicine and its prospect and the possibility of founding centres of information of traditional medicine and technical exchange were discussed.

The meeting heard about achievements and experiences in the traditional medicine and stressed that cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the traditional medicine poses as one of the realistic and urgent problems in realizing South-South cooperation in health services.

The meeting called upon all the non-aligned and other developing countries to pay primary concern to the expansion and development of cooperation and strengthen cooperation in the training of experts and production and supply of medical apparatuses and recommended the establishment of central organizations to ensure links in these fields.

The final report of the meeting was adopted.

Speeches were made at the closing session by delegates from different countries and an area.

Attending the meeting were delegations and delegates from Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, the DPR of Korea, Libya, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Syria, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe and the World Health Organization.

Minister of Public Health Li Jong Ryul and other health workers of Korea were present at the opening session held on July 23.

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